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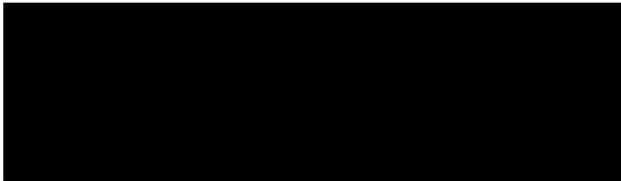
**U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Office of Administrative Appeals MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090**



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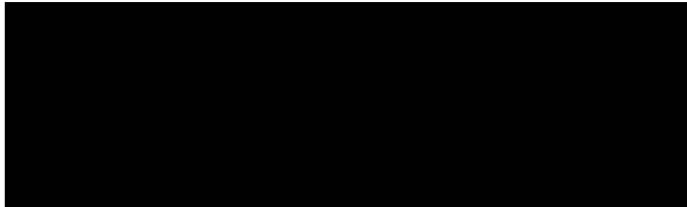
Date: **JAN 25 2010**

IN RE:

Petitioner:
Beneficiary: ██████████

PETITION: Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker as a Member of the Professions Holding an Advanced Degree or an Alien of Exceptional Ability Pursuant to Section 203(b)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(2)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. Please refer to 8 C.F.R. § 103.5 for the specific requirements. All motions must be submitted to the office that originally decided your case by filing a Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$585. Any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required by 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i).


Perry Rhew
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The preference visa petition was denied by the Director, Texas Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be sustained.

The petitioner is an investigative agency. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as an assistant general counsel. As required by statute, the petition is accompanied by a Form ETA 750, Application for Alien Employment Certification, approved by the United States Department of Labor (DOL). The director determined that the petitioner had not established that it had the continuing ability to pay the beneficiary the proffered wage beginning on the priority date of the visa petition. The director denied the petition accordingly.

The record shows that the appeal is properly filed, timely and makes a specific allegation of error in law or fact. The procedural history in this case is documented by the record and incorporated into the decision. Further elaboration of the procedural history will be made only as necessary.

As set forth in the director's January 22, 2007 denial, the single issue in this case is whether or not the petitioner has the ability to pay the proffered wage as of the priority date and continuing until the beneficiary obtains lawful permanent residence.

In pertinent part, section 203(b)(2) of the Act provides immigrant classification to members of the professions holding advanced degrees or their equivalent and whose services are sought by an employer in the United States. An advanced degree is a United States academic or professional degree or a foreign equivalent degree above the baccalaureate level. 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(k)(2). The regulation further states: "A United States baccalaureate degree or a foreign equivalent degree followed by at least five years of progressive experience in the specialty shall be considered the equivalent of a master's degree. If a doctoral degree is customarily required by the specialty, the alien must have a United States doctorate or a foreign equivalent degree." *Id.*

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2) states in pertinent part:

Ability of prospective employer to pay wage. Any petition filed by or for an employment-based immigrant which requires an offer of employment must be accompanied by evidence that the prospective United States employer has the ability to pay the proffered wage. The petitioner must demonstrate this ability at the time the priority date is established and continuing until the beneficiary obtains lawful permanent residence. Evidence of this ability shall be either in the form of copies of annual reports, federal tax returns, or audited financial statements.

The petitioner must demonstrate the continuing ability to pay the proffered wage beginning on the priority date, which is the date the Form ETA 750, Application for Alien Employment Certification, was accepted for processing by any office within the employment system of the DOL. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(d). The petitioner must also demonstrate that, on the priority date, the beneficiary had the qualifications stated on its Form ETA 750, Application for Alien Employment Certification, as certified by the DOL and submitted with the instant petition. *Matter of Wing's Tea House*, 16 I&N Dec. 158 (Act. Reg. Comm. 1977).

Here, the Form ETA 750 was accepted on March 14, 2002. The proffered wage as stated on the Form ETA 750 is \$135,054 per year. The Form ETA 750 states that the position requires a Juris Doctorate in Law or equivalent plus two years of experience in the proffered position or as a lawyer, associate, or related position.

The AAO maintains plenary power to review each appeal on a *de novo* basis. 5 U.S.C. § 557(b) ("On appeal from or review of the initial decision, the agency has all the powers which it would have in making the initial decision except as it may limit the issues on notice or by rule."); *see also, Janka v. U.S. Dept. of Transp., NTSB*, 925 F.2d 1147, 1149 (9th Cir. 1991). The AAO's *de novo* authority has been long recognized by the federal courts. *See, e.g. Dor v. INS*, 891 F.2d 997, 1002 n. 9 (2d Cir. 1989). The AAO considers all pertinent evidence in the record, including new evidence properly submitted upon appeal.¹ On appeal, counsel re-submitted information about the petitioner, evidence of wages paid to contractors, invoices paid by the petitioner, and the beneficiary's 2002 to 2006 W-2 forms. Other relevant evidence in the record includes the petitioner's 2002 to 2005 tax return forms, a letter from the petitioner's accountant, letters from the president of the petitioner, a declaration from counsel with information about the petitioner's corporate status, and information about the petitioner's owner including his speaking engagements, reputation, and personal assets. The record does not contain any other evidence relevant to the petitioner's ability to pay the wage.

The evidence in the record of proceeding shows that the petitioner is structured as an S corporation. On the petition, the petitioner claimed to have been established in 1979 and to currently employ 15 workers. According to the tax returns in the record, the petitioner's fiscal year is based on a calendar year. On the Form ETA 750B, signed by the beneficiary on March 13, 2002, the beneficiary claimed to have begun working for the petitioner in January 2001.

On appeal, counsel asserts that the petitioner plans to decrease its use of contractors because the beneficiary will be able to pick up many of the duties previously relegated. Because the petitioner will not need to use the contractors as often, the amount previously paid to the contractors would then be available to pay the beneficiary's salary. Counsel also states that the petitioner's gross revenue is high as is its salaries paid to employees and that the beneficiary's salary has risen each year since she began working for the petitioner in 2002. In addition, counsel argues that as the petitioner is owned by an individual, the assets of that individual would be available to pay wages as necessary.

The petitioner must establish that its job offer to the beneficiary is a realistic one. Because the filing of an ETA 750 labor certification application establishes a priority date for any immigrant petition later based on the ETA 750, the petitioner must establish that the job offer was realistic as of the priority date and that the offer remained realistic for each year thereafter, until the beneficiary obtains lawful

¹ The submission of additional evidence on appeal is allowed by the instructions to the Form I-290B, which are incorporated into the regulations by the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(a)(1). The record in the instant case provides no reason to preclude consideration of any of the documents newly submitted on appeal. *See Matter of Soriano*, 19 I&N Dec. 764 (BIA 1988).

permanent residence. The petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage is an essential element in evaluating whether a job offer is realistic. *See Matter of Great Wall*, 16 I&N Dec. 142 (Acting Reg. Comm. 1977); *see also* 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2). In evaluating whether a job offer is realistic, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) requires the petitioner to demonstrate financial resources sufficient to pay the beneficiary's proffered wages, although the totality of the circumstances affecting the petitioning business will be considered if the evidence warrants such consideration. *See Matter of Sonegawa*, 12 I&N Dec. 612 (Reg. Comm. 1967).

In determining the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage during a given period, USCIS will first examine whether the petitioner employed and paid the beneficiary during that period. If the petitioner establishes by documentary evidence that it employed the beneficiary at a salary equal to or greater than the proffered wage, the evidence will be considered *prima facie* proof of the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage. In the instant case, the petitioner has not established that it employed and paid the beneficiary the full proffered wage during any relevant timeframe including the period from the priority date in 2002 or subsequently. Instead the W-2 forms submitted show that the beneficiary received the following wages from the petitioner:

- In 2002, the beneficiary received \$76,107.55 (\$61,946.45 less than the proffered wage).
- In 2003, the beneficiary received \$82,263.36 (\$52,790.64 less than the proffered wage).
- In 2004, the beneficiary received \$81,910.81 (\$53,143.19 less than the proffered wage).
- In 2005, the beneficiary received \$90,913.56 (\$44,140.44 less than the proffered wage).
- In 2006, the beneficiary received \$93,541.34 (\$41,512.66 less than the proffered wage).

If the petitioner does not establish that it employed and paid the beneficiary an amount at least equal to the proffered wage during that period, USCIS will next examine the net income figure reflected on the petitioner's federal income tax return, without consideration of depreciation or other expenses. *River Street Donuts, LLC v. Napolitano*, 558 F.3d 111 (1st Cir. 2009). Reliance on federal income tax returns as a basis for determining a petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage is well established by judicial precedent. *Elatos Restaurant Corp. v. Sava*, 632 F. Supp. 1049, 1054 (S.D.N.Y. 1986) (*citing Tongatapu Woodcraft Hawaii, Ltd. v. Feldman*, 736 F.2d 1305 (9th Cir. 1984)); *see also Chi-Feng Chang v. Thornburgh*, 719 F. Supp. 532 (N.D. Texas 1989); *K.C.P. Food Co., Inc. v. Sava*, 623 F. Supp. 1080 (S.D.N.Y. 1985); *Ubeda v. Palmer*, 539 F. Supp. 647 (N.D. Ill. 1982), *aff'd*, 703 F.2d 571 (7th Cir. 1983). Reliance on the petitioner's gross receipts and wage expense is misplaced. Showing that the petitioner's gross receipts exceeded the proffered wage is insufficient. Similarly, showing that the petitioner paid wages in excess of the proffered wage is insufficient.

In *K.C.P. Food Co., Inc. v. Sava*, 623 F. Supp. at 1084, the court held that the Immigration and Naturalization Service, now USCIS, had properly relied on the petitioner's net income figure, as stated on the petitioner's corporate income tax returns, rather than the petitioner's gross income. The court specifically rejected the argument that USCIS should have considered income before expenses were paid rather than net income.

With respect to depreciation, the court in *River Street Donuts* noted:

The AAO recognized that a depreciation deduction is a systematic allocation of the cost of a tangible long-term asset and does not represent a specific cash expenditure during the year claimed. Furthermore, the AAO indicated that the allocation of the depreciation of a long-term asset could be spread out over the years or concentrated into a few depending on the petitioner's choice of accounting and depreciation methods. Nonetheless, the AAO explained that depreciation represents an actual cost of doing business, which could represent either the diminution in value of buildings and equipment or the accumulation of funds necessary to replace perishable equipment and buildings. Accordingly, the AAO stressed that even though amounts deducted for depreciation do not represent current use of cash, neither does it represent amounts available to pay wages.

We find that the AAO has a rational explanation for its policy of not adding depreciation back to net income. Namely, that the amount spent on a long term tangible asset is a "real" expense.

River Street Donuts, 558 F.3d at 116. “[USCIS] and judicial precedent support the use of tax returns and the *net income figures* in determining petitioner’s ability to pay. Plaintiffs’ argument that these figures should be revised by the court by adding back depreciation is without support.” *Chi-Feng Chang*, 719 F.Supp. at 537 (emphasis added).

The record before the director closed on January 8, 2007 with the receipt by the director of the petitioner’s submissions in response to the director’s request for evidence. As of that date, the petitioner’s 2006 federal income tax return was not yet due. Therefore, the petitioner’s income tax return for 2005 is the most recent return available. The petitioner’s tax returns demonstrate its net income for 2002 through 2005, as shown in the table below.

- In 2002, the Form 1120S stated net income (loss)² of -\$17,599.
- In 2003, the Form 1120S stated net income (loss) of -\$35,829.
- In 2004, the Form 1120S stated net income of \$2,185.

² Where an S corporation’s income is exclusively from a trade or business, USCIS considers net income to be the figure for ordinary income, shown on line 21 of page one of the petitioner’s IRS Form 1120S. However, where an S corporation has income, credits, deductions or other adjustments from sources other than a trade or business, they are reported on Schedule K. If the Schedule K has relevant entries for additional income, credits, deductions or other adjustments, net income is found on line 17e (2004-2005) of Schedule K. See Instructions for Form 1120S, 2008, at <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f1120s.pdf> (accessed September 7, 2009) (indicating that Schedule K is a summary schedule of all shareholder’s shares of the corporation’s income, deductions, credits, etc.). Because the petitioner had additional depreciation shown on its Schedule K for 2004, the petitioner’s net income is found on Schedule K of its tax return for that year alone.

- In 2005, the Form 1120S stated net income (loss) of -\$104,191

Therefore, for the years 2002 through 2005, the petitioner did not have sufficient net income to pay the difference between wages actually paid to the beneficiary and the proffered wage.

As an alternate means of determining the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage, USCIS may review the petitioner's net current assets. Net current assets are the difference between the petitioner's current assets and current liabilities.³ A corporation's year-end current assets are shown on Schedule L, lines 1 through 6. Its year-end current liabilities are shown on lines 16 through 18. If the total of a corporation's end-of-year net current assets and the wages paid to the beneficiary (if any) are equal to or greater than the proffered wage, the petitioner is expected to be able to pay the proffered wage using those net current assets. The petitioner's tax returns demonstrate its end-of-year net current assets for 2002 through 2005, as shown in the table below.

- In 2002, the Form 1120S stated net current assets of \$5,043.
- In 2003, the Form 1120S stated net current assets (liabilities) of -\$82,234.
- In 2004, the Form 1120S stated net current assets (liabilities) of -\$102,119.
- In 2005, the Form 1120S submitted does not include Schedule L.

Therefore, for the years 2002 through 2005, the petitioner did not have sufficient net current assets to pay the difference between wages actually paid to the beneficiary and the proffered wage.

Therefore, from the date the Form ETA 750 was accepted for processing by the DOL, the petitioner had not established that it had the continuing ability to pay the beneficiary the proffered wage as of the priority date through an examination of wages paid to the beneficiary, or its net income or net current assets.

Counsel asserts in his brief accompanying the appeal that there is another way to determine the petitioner's continuing ability to pay the proffered wage from the priority date. First, counsel urges us to take into account the petitioner's "history . . . its high gross annual income and the fact it had paid more than \$1 million in wages in the past few years." Second, counsel states that the assets of the petitioner's sole owner could be used if necessary to pay the proffered wage. Third, counsel states that the petitioner's resources will be reallocated from outside contractors as the beneficiary will begin providing those services.

The petitioner presented a letter dated December 20, 2006 from [REDACTED] which stated that his firm has prepared the

³According to *Barron's Dictionary of Accounting Terms* 117 (3rd ed. 2000), "current assets" consist of items having (in most cases) a life of one year or less, such as cash, marketable securities, inventory and prepaid expenses. "Current liabilities" are obligations payable (in most cases) within one year, such accounts payable, short-term notes payable, and accrued expenses (such as taxes and salaries). *Id.* at 118.

petitioner's tax returns since 1981 and that certain line item costs would be eliminated upon the beneficiary's employment. On appeal, counsel submitted an affidavit signed by [REDACTED], [REDACTED] of the petitioner, stating that the petitioner will reduce its reliance on subcontractors by relying upon the beneficiary to perform that work, but that such action would not be taken until it received verification that the beneficiary could be employed permanently so as not to damage relations with those subcontractors. The affidavit also lays out the amount paid to the subcontractors varying from \$176,776 to \$292,384 per year. The affidavit provides for additional resources available to the petitioner to pay the proffered wage.

The affidavit from [REDACTED] also states that he is "willing to allocate [his sufficient personal assets] toward the proffered wage should that become necessary." On appeal, counsel cites *Matter of Ranchito Coletero*, 2002-INA-104 (2004 BALCA), and *O'Conner v. Atty Gen. of U.S.*, No. 87-0434-Z (D.Mass, filed Sept. 29, 1987), available at 1987 WL 18243, for the premise that where an entity is solely owned by one individual, the assets of that individual may be considered in the overall question of whether the entity is able to pay the proffered wage. Counsel does not state how the Department of Labor's (DOL) Board of Alien Labor Certification Appeals (BALCA) precedent is binding on the AAO nor does he assert that an unpublished decision from a district outside of where the petitioner is located would be binding upon the AAO. While 8 C.F.R. 8 103.3(c) provides that precedent decisions of USCIS are binding on all its employees in the administration of the Act, BALCA decisions are not similarly binding. Precedent decisions must be designated and published in bound volumes or as interim decisions. 8 C.F.R. 8 103.9(a). Moreover, these cases deal with sole proprietorships and are not directly applicable to the instant petition, which deals with a corporation. USCIS may not "pierce the corporate veil" and look to the assets of the corporation's owner to satisfy the corporation's ability to pay the proffered wage. It is an elementary rule that a corporation is a separate and distinct legal entity from its owners and shareholders. See *Matter of M*, 8 I&N Dec. 24 (BIA 1958), *Matter of Aphrodite Investments, Ltd.*, 17 I&N Dec. 530 (Comm. 1980), and *Matter of Tessel*, 17 I&N Dec. 631 (Act. Assoc. Comm. 1980). Consequently, assets of its shareholders or of other enterprises or corporations cannot be considered in determining the petitioning corporation's ability to pay the proffered wage. In a similar case, the court in *Sitar v. Ashcroft*, 2003 WL 22203713 (D.Mass. Sept. 18, 2003) stated, "nothing in the governing regulation, 8 C.F.R. 8 204.5, permits [USCIS] to consider the financial resources of individuals or entities who have no legal obligation to pay the wage." The petitioner presented no evidence that its President and CEO would have a legal obligation to pay the wage here.

USCIS may consider the overall magnitude of the petitioner's business activities in its determination of the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage. See *Matter of Sonegawa*, 12 I&N Dec. 612 (BIA 1967). The petitioning entity in *Sonegawa* had been in business for over 11 years and routinely earned a gross annual income of about \$100,000. During the year in which the petition was filed in that case, the petitioner changed business locations and paid rent on both the old and new locations for five months. There were large moving costs and also a period of time when the petitioner was unable to do regular business. The Regional Commissioner determined that the petitioner's prospects for a resumption of successful business operations were well established. The petitioner was a fashion designer whose work had been featured in *Time* and *Look* magazines. Her clients included Miss Universe, movie actresses, and society matrons. The petitioner's clients had

been included in the lists of the best-dressed California women. The petitioner lectured on fashion design at design and fashion shows throughout the United States and at colleges and universities in California. The Regional Commissioner's determination in *Sonegawa* was based in part on the petitioner's sound business reputation and outstanding reputation as a couturiere. As in *Sonegawa*, USCIS may, at its discretion, consider evidence relevant to the petitioner's financial ability that falls outside of a petitioner's net income and net current assets. USCIS may consider such factors as the number of years the petitioner has been doing business, the established historical growth of the petitioner's business, the overall number of employees, the occurrence of any uncharacteristic business expenditures or losses, the petitioner's reputation within its industry, whether the beneficiary is replacing a former employee or an outsourced service, or any other evidence that USCIS deems relevant to the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage.

In the instant case, the evidence demonstrates that the petitioner regularly earned gross receipts of between \$1.7 and \$2.7 million and pays wages of between \$600,000 and \$1 million. The petitioner has a solid history of employing the beneficiary from the time of the priority date and the beneficiary's wages have increased notably during the course of her employment. Like in *Sonegawa*, the petitioner has a well established business, having operated for almost thirty years, and exhibits a sound business reputation in the community. The petitioner's reputation is evidenced by the extensive involvement of the petitioner's owner in the news and he has appeared on or consulted with all of the major networks of the United States on shows such as ABC's *Nightline*, NBC's Evening News, and ABC's Eyewitness News as well as in foreign press including on the British Broadcasting Company ("BBC") and German National Television ("ZDF"). The subject of these appearances, national security and defense issues, form the core of the petitioner's business as an intelligence gathering and private investigation company so that the notoriety and reputation of the petitioner's owner extends to the petitioner itself in this case. Letters appear in the record from Ted Koppel of ABC News, Mike Wallace of CBS's *Sixty Minutes*, and Pierre Salinger of ABC News thanking the petitioner's owner for his participation and assistance with news stories. Thus, assessing the totality of the circumstances in this individual case, it is concluded that the petitioner has demonstrated through the overall magnitude of its business activities that it has the continuing ability to pay the proffered wage.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. Here, the petitioner met that burden.

ORDER: The appeal is sustained. The petition is approved.